

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of treatment comprising administering to a patient, who is suffering from a disorder associated with a fungus of exogenous origin, a therapeutically effective amount of ~~an agent which is not in itself a photosensitizer, but which induces accumulation~~ a precursor of protoporphyrin IX ~~in a cellular target~~, and thereafter exposing the patient to light capable of photoactivating protoporphyrin IX, wherein said disorder is characterized by the presence of lesions or cellular abnormalities affecting the skin or nails ~~having a tissue type selected from the group consisting of skin, conjunctiva, parietal pleura, visceral pleura, dura mater, meninges, the lining of the group consisting of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, intestines, intestinal appendages, rectum, anal canal, nasal passages, nasal sinuses, nasopharynx, trachea, bronchi, and bronchioles, ureters, urinary bladder, urethra, vagina, uterine cervix, uterus, peritoneal cavity, pelvic cavity, surface of the organs contained within the peritoneal cavity, and surface of the organs contained within the pelvic cavity.~~

2. – 14. (Canceled)

15. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein said fungus is infectious.

16. – 27. (Canceled)

28. (Original) A method according to claim 1, wherein the precursor of protoporphyrin IX is 5-aminolevulinic acid.

29 - 30. (Canceled)

31. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim ~~30~~ 1, wherein said disorder is onychomycosis or tinea unguium.

32. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 31, wherein said precursor is 5-aminolevulinic acid.

33. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim ~~19~~ 1, wherein said fungus is a ~~member of the genus~~ *Tinea dermatophyte*.

34. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 33, wherein said disorder is onychomycosis or tinea unguium.

35. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 34, wherein said precursor is 5-aminolevulinic acid.

36. - 51. (Canceled)

52. (Currently Amended) A method of treating onychomycosis or tinea unguium comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of ~~an agent which is not in itself a photosensitizer, but which induces accumulation a~~ precursor of protoporphyrin IX ~~in a cellular target~~, and thereafter exposing the patient to light capable of photoactivating protoporphyrin IX, wherein said ~~disorder~~ onychomycosis or tinea unguium is characterized by the presence of lesions or ~~cellular~~ abnormalities of the nail.

53. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 52, wherein said precursor ~~the agent~~ is 5-aminolevulinic acid.

54. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 52, wherein the onychomycosis or tinea unguium is associated with ~~caused by~~ exogenous *tinea pedis*.

55. (Canceled)

56. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein said fungus belongs to the *Trichophyton* genus.

57. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein said fungus is *Trichophyton rubrum*.

58. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein said fungus is *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*.

59. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein said fungus is *Tricophyton tonsurans*.

60. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein said fungus belongs to the *Epidermophyton* genus.

61. (New) The method of claim 60, wherein said fungus is *Epidermophyton floccosum*.
62. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein said fungus belongs to the *Aspergillus* genus.
63. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein said fungus belongs to the *Candida* genus.